

Shelterwood (harvest method) – A method of regenerating a stand in which trees are harvested in two or more cycles of cutting within a relatively short time period. The harvest allows for the residual trees to provide seed and/or protection for regeneration. A new age class of trees develops beneath the residual trees left after the harvest.

Skid Trail – A temporary pathway principally used to drag or transport felled trees or logs or other material to a landing. (FPG)

Streamside Management Zone (SMZ) – An SMZ is a designated area that consists of the stream itself and an adjacent area of varying width (one side of the stream) where management practices that might affect water quality, fish, or other aquatic resources are modified.

Thinning (harvest method) – A treatment made to reduce stand density. The main goal is to improve growth, enhance forest health or to recover potential mortality.

Visible Sediment – Solid particulate matter, both mineral and organic, which can be seen with the unaided eye that has been or is being transported by water, air, gravity, or ice from its site of origin. (FPG)

Waterbody – A natural or man-made basin that stores water, not including jurisdictional wetlands or beaver ponds. (FPG)

Wetlands – Areas that are saturated by surface or ground water sufficient enough to support most of the vegetation typically adapted for saturated or near-saturated soil conditions. In order for a wetland to be considered a “jurisdictional wetland” for regulatory purposes it must possess all of the following characteristics: (1) hydrophytic vegetation (2) hydric soils and (3) wetland hydrology.